

Only beginning the journey.  
Many a mile to go;  
Little feet, how they patter,  
Wandering to and fro!  
Trying again so bravely,  
Laughing in baby glee;  
Hiding its face in mother's lap,  
Proud as a baby can be.

Talking the oddest of language  
Ever before it was heard;  
But mamma—you'd hardly think so—  
Understands every word.  
Trotting now and falling,  
Eyes are going to cry;  
Kisses and plenty of love words,  
Willing again to try.

Father, O guide the children,  
The patterling little feet,  
While they are treading the uphill road,  
Braving the dust and heat!  
Aid them when they grow weary,  
Keep them in pathway blest;  
And when the journey is ended,  
O give them rest.

#### HOME-LIFE IN 1776.

A hundred years ago social distinctions were far more clearly defined than at present. Democracy had not then leveled the lines. The lower classes were too poor to ape the style of living of the gentry, and thus the homes of the various classes were widely dissimilar. There were aristocratic, palatial homes, the homes of the court circles, the British governmental officials; there were the stately homes of the rich old families in the large towns; the hospitable homes of the old-country families; the landed gentry of the colonies; the dignified homes of the clergy; the comfortable homes of the substantial farmer; the humble homes of the day-laborer; and the huts and hovels passing for homes occupied by the lowest stratum of society. The home that fashions itself most clearly to my mind among them all is one in which a certain little boy was born, in March, 1776. A Connecticut country home, ranking socially just below the gentry, among the upper hundred of the middle class, a home like those of many men who led in life in town meetings and carried the country through the seven years' struggle. The head of this household, though yet a young man, had already filled many civil and military offices. Previous to the breaking out of the war he had established a flourishing business, exchanging the surplus produce of the surrounding country for West India goods, in Providence, and through the agency of Rhode Island's plucky privators and blockade-runners was still enabled to supply his family and neighbors with those most vital necessities—West India rum and molasses. Influential and active in town and business affairs, it would hardly do to designate him as the sole "head of the household." That position would have been disputed by a fair and resolute young woman, who managed its domestic affairs with such skill and efficiency. They had been married some six years, and the little boy of '76 was their third child.

If this little fellow had been born in some families in the town he would have been bundled off three miles, on that same rare March day, to be duly baptized by Priest Russell; but his christening was after another fashion. The military company of which his father was lieutenant happened around that very afternoon, and our little boy was brought out and exhibited, and hailed as "George," with three rousing cheers, and had his health drunk in good Jamaica. Triplet names were not the fashion. There was but one George in '76 for whom a soldier's boy could be named, so the Washington was withheld as an extravagant superfluity. The baptizing was deferred till a more propitious season. George's mother was of Rhode Island origin and less strenuous upon that point than her Connecticut neighbors; but his father had imbibed too much of the spirit of deaconic ancestry to ignore this important ceremony, so after peace came he publicly "owned the covenant," and had six children baptized upon the strength of it.

Home-life in 1776 was greatly affected and disturbed by the war; but to little George it made little difference. He was a strong, healthy child, full of life and play, and had plenty of people to tend and amuse him. Besides father and mother, sister and brother, there were uncles and aunts, grandfathers and grandmothers, and a very wonderful great-grandmother, who had reared seven sons and over fifty grandchildren, and tended and trotted more babies than could be numbered. There was Sam Cheere, the half-breed Indian, full of tricks and capers; and Aunt Nabby, the spinster, crooning dolorous love songs. They lived in a pleasant house, under a spreading elm—a "gentle" house, with gambrel roof, dormer windows, and all the modern improvements. Its "great room" was the wonder and pride of the neighborhood, with its strip of carpet and mahogany chairs, its glass-buffet and picture-table about the fireplace. Little George seldom had a peep at his shut-up splendors, nor did he occupy the bedroom save at night and nap-time. In those wide-awake days sleeping rooms were of small account. Any nook would answer that would hold a feather-bed and plenty of blankets and woolen coverlets. George's mother and grandmothers would have scorned the thought of a nursery or nurse girl. His great wooden cradle stood upon the hearth-stone in the big kitchen, where he could see all that was going on in the family. He could see great logs of wood kindling up and burning away into ashes; their flames reflecting upon the bright pewter of the dresser. There was the high-backed settle, keeping the draughts out; and the round-topped table, tipping back after meal-time into an arm-chair. There were baking and brewing, and washing and churning, and dyeing and spinning, and all arts of work going on around him.

# The Deaf-Blind's Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME V.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1876.

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#### An Essay

By Mrs. A. G. Dennis, of Texas Grange, and read at the County Council of P. of H., held at New Haven, June 13th, 1876.

#### WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS!

How significant the word Centennial and how fraught with interest! How worthy of remembrance the year, and what a variety of ideas crowd upon our imaginative brain, as the mind takes a contemplative view of the scenes now being enacted, as the representatives of all nations are gathering in our own free land, under the grateful shade of our own "vine and fig-tree" to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of America's independence! And will it not be among the great historical events of the present age that future generations will refer to with interest and pride as a grand epoch in the lives of their country's noble dead? But, as we scan the dusty and time-worn pages of the history of a past century, we find therein recorded the more noble deeds of heroic bravery, of those illustrious and intrepid heroes who fought and bled for their freedom that they might leave to succeeding generations a lasting inheritance, while adding to the world the brightest star in the galaxy of nations. How proudly is the old star-spangled banner now waving in the free breeze of heaven, and will not every loyal heart beat with patriotism and pride while beholding that glorious old flag which was flung to the breeze one hundred years ago as a signal that our forefathers had declared an independence that would make us a free and prosperous nation. Star after star has been added until every additional one shines with resplendent lustre, while the old eagle, with one foot resting on Plymouth Rock and the talons of the other just grasping the blood-stained territories of Mexico, his broad pinions sweeping from the rock-bound coast of Maine to the golden shores washed by old Pacific's mighty waters, and screaming in bold defiance, while proudly bearing the grand device of our own noble republic. What an endless variety of contributions will be brought from all parts of the world, from the wild, crystalline realms of the frozen North to the more distant regions of the salubrious and sunny South; aye, from the remote regions of Eastern climes and the far-off West, where the evanescent rays of the setting sun are lost to our view. Will not old ocean contribute largely from his beautiful and varied treasures, while in them are displayed the wonderful mechanism of Nature's own handiwork, while earth will bountifully furnish extensive collections of fossil and geological specimens that will puzzle the brains of world renowned scientists! How vastly interesting will be the exhibits of nature and of art, as all nations will be represented, bringing for that great exposition varied productions of the numerous industries of their native climes. With what intense emotions will the mind be filled while viewing the curious and wonderful display of relics of ancient origin that have lain for ages covered with the dust and mold of time, while buried in some obscure and hidden corner, and which will have attached to them inconceivable histories and mysteries. Will it not be amusing to listen to the different tongues and promiscuous speech of all races, and may not the language, Babel-like, become somewhat confounded? What think you would be the emotions of that venerable old Quaker Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania and her beautiful city now bearing the euphonic title of Brotherly Love, could he stand among us at the present time, and instead of listening to the howling of wild beasts of those dense forests and the voices of the wily savages, listen to the busy hum of machinery and hear the demoniac howl of the engine as it plunges madly on with lightning speed to seeming death and destruction. Little did the old philanthropist dream that away in the unknown future Penn's city, Philadelphia, would rank among the first cities of the Union and become the sylvan retreat, aye, the honored spot where a friendly and social intercourse would be established between nations, and that the Quaker City was destined to become the most renowned city of the New World. Think you that magnanimous old pioneer forefathers, while making a treaty with the ferocious Indians under the shade of that old elm tree that he was planting a germ that would take root and send forth a tree whose wide-spreading branches would afford ample shade for all races, and whose leaves would prove a sovereign balm for the healing of the wounds of nations! Although he prophesied immense growth and prosperity for his new country, it has exceeded, aye, far surpassed the acme of his most weird imagination. Truly, are we not reminded every hour of the progress of the past century as we hear the loud neigh and heavy tread of the iron horse as he prances wildly through our valleys, defying mountains even in his wild race, and where once only the birchen canoe of the red men skimmed our waters, we hear the shrill whistle, the revolving and splashing paddles of our beautiful steamers as they glide majestically over the glassy surface of our lakes and rivers! Surely, one can draw vivid pictures to

the mind, but the most enthusiastic can scarcely realize the achievements of science and skill which every day startle the whole world. Truly, we live in an age of wonder, of progress and improvement. The rise and advancement of the Grange movement is one of the most extraordinary circumstances in our country's history. It has produced a revolution that no other organization has ever done, spread like a mighty conflagration all over the land, even crossing the mighty ocean and finding its way into other climes, forming the rural classes into an association so essential to the benefit of the people and nation. It is moving on with irresistible tread, and stands forth to-day a power in the land. It has raised the farmer socially, morally, intellectually and financially, and he now stands on a commanding eminence, feeling justly proud of the laurels already won in life's battles. No longer ground down by the iron heel of oppression, he is working zealously to reach the highest pinnacle of fame, while gaining a glorious victory, an immortal name.

To the dawn of a new era the farmer is awaking,  
And alive to the progress as grangers they're making;  
United we stand, hail a new birth of creation;  
With bright laurels won we'll rank high as a nation.

While farmers unfettered and hearts beating  
With pride,  
Proclaim their success o'er land and o'er tide,  
The farmer forever his rights we'll defend;  
With courage we'll conquer while the great work  
extends;  
North, south, east and west, echo back the loud  
cheer,  
While prosperity attends them this Centennial  
year.

#### A Boy Well Recommended.

A gentleman once advertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applied for the place. Out of the whole number he in a short time chose one and sent the rest away.

"I should like to know," said a friend, "on what ground you selected the boy. He had not a single recommendation." "You are mistaken," said the gentleman, "he had a great many. 'He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him; showing that he was orderly and tidy. 'He gave up his seat instantly to that lame old man; showing that he was kind and thoughtful. 'He took off his cap when he came in, and answered my questions promptly and respectfully; showing that he was polite.

"He lifted up the book which I had purposely laid on the floor, and placed it on the table, while all the rest stepped over it, or thrust it aside; showing that he was careful. 'And he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing the others away; showing that he was modest.

"When I talked with him, I noticed that his clothes were carefully brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth as white as milk. When he wrote his name I observed that his finger-nails were clean, instead of being tipped with jet, like the handsome little fellow in the blue jacket.

"Don't you call them letters of recommendation? I do; and what I can learn about the boy by using my eyes for ten minutes is worth more than all the fine letters he can bring me."

#### "Forgive as We Forgive."

John the Almsgiver, Bishop of Alexandria, was once visited by a nobleman. In the course of conversation, the nobleman declared, with warmth, that he would never, to his dying day, forgive a certain man who had cruelly wronged him. Just then the bell in the bishop's private chapel rang for prayers.

Entering the chapel, the two men knelt before the altar. Presently the bishop began to repeat, in a loud voice, the Lord's Prayer, and the nobleman repeated each petition after him. "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread." The bishop stopped abruptly. The nobleman went on alone: "and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." Then, finding that he alone was praying, he also stopped. The bishop remained kneeling, but was silent. Suddenly the sense of the words of the petition he had uttered rushed on the nobleman's mind. He was appalled at his own prayer. Silently he rose from his knees, went forth, and finding the man who had injured him frankly forgave him.

Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV. One Sunday the King found only himself and the priest at the service in the chapel. On inquiring of his almoner the reason—as the chapel was usually full. Fenelon said: "It was given out, sire, that your Majesty did not attend chapel to-day, that you may know who came to worship God and who to flatter the King."

Joah Billings says, before arimetie were invented, people multiplied on the face of the earth.

#### Blue-Bells of Scotland.

BY NORMAN MACLEOD.

How long has that bell been ringing its fragrant music, and swinging forth its unheard melodies among bracken and briars, and primroses and woodroofs, and that world of poetic wild scents and forms—so many—so beautiful—which a tangled bank over a trotting burn among the leafy wood discloses? Spirits more beautiful than fairies behold those scenes, or they would be waste. That bell was ringing merrily when Adam and Eve were married. It chimed its dirge over Able, and has died and sprung up again while Nineveh and Babylon have come and gone, and empires have lived and died forever! Solomon, in all his glory was not like these.

What an evidence have I in this blue drooping flower of the regularity and endurance of God's will since creation's dawn! Amidst all the revolutions of heaven and earth; hurricanes and earthquakes; floods and fires; invasions and dispersion; signs in the sun, moon and stars; perplexity and distress of nations; nothing has happened to injure the fragile blue-bell. This is the "central peace subsisting at the heart of endless agitation."

The blue-bell swung in breezes tempered to its strength centuries before the children of Japhat spied the chalky cliffs of Dover. It has been called by many a name from the days of the painted warrior to the days of Burns; but it has ever been the same. It will sing on with its spirit-song until time shall be no more. The blue-bell may sing the funeral knell of the human race.

#### When She Will Marry Herbert.

A beautiful and bashful young woman, of about nineteen summers, called at the office of a life insurance agent last week, and asked:

"How long will a man of sixty-seven, and that eats peas with his knife live?" "According to the table, madam," replied the agent, "he should, on the average, survive eleven years, three months, and sixteen days."

"That," said the visitor, would be till about the first of August, 1887?" "Precisely, madam."

"And how much could I insure his life for?"

"O, for any amount, say fifty thousand dollars," he answered, taking up a blank form of application.

"Well," said the young woman, "I think, then, that I'll marry him."

"Insure him, you mean?" replied the agent.

"No, marry him; you insure him. You see," she added with a burst of confidence, "I love Herbert, and Mr. Dawkins is old enough to be my grandfather. But Herbert is poor, and I just worship the corner lots that Mr. Dawkins builds on. And Herbert is very patient, and says if I will only fix a day, no matter how long he may have to wait, he will be happy. Now, you say Mr. Dawkins will die on the first of August, 1887, and as it would not be decent to marry again till I've been a year in mourning, I'll arrange to marry Herbert on the 2d of August, 1888."

Many years ago, when Thaddeus Stevens was practising law in Lancaster, he was employed to defend two bank officers who had been indicted for conspiracy, they having used the funds of the bank in speculation. All the legal talent of Philadelphia and surrounding countries had been engaged to assist in the prosecution. When the trial was opened Mr. Stevens rose and, addressing the court, said: "If it please your honors, presuming there are different degrees of guilt attached to the prisoners, my clients, I move they be tried separately."

The judge consulted for a few moments with his associates, who consenting, the motion was granted and so recorded. Waiting some time for Mr. Stevens to go on, and the judge at last becoming impatient, said impetuously: "Proceed, Mr. Stevens, proceed. We are waiting for you sir."

Stevens rose deliberately, and looking around the court-room for a moment, said:

"Did your honors ever hear of one man being tried for conspiracy?"

Then waiving his hands to his clients, he said:

"You can go home; you can go home."

And they did go home. The jury were discharged and the court adjourned. And for this piece of legal strategy Thad. Stevens received \$5,000.

A breed of dogs without tails has been discovered in Africa; and how the mischievous boys there utilize old tin kettles and fruit cans we cannot pretend to say.

The world may owe every man a living, but the mistake he too often makes is thinking that the obligation includes whisky and cigars.—Brooklyn Argus.

The Chinese question is probably one of the most important which has occupied attention for ages, and which shall occupy attention for a time to come. Whatever we may think of Chinese immigration, few will deny that they are a remarkable people, whose knowledge of many arts and sciences, claimed as the result of modern times, was well known to them. The proverbs, maxims, &c., we give will speak for themselves:

The finest roads do not go far.  
Repentance is the spring of virtue.  
Raillery is the lightning of calumny.  
It is the rich who want most things.  
Ceremony is the smoke of friendship.  
Great souls have wills, others only feeble wishes.

The sage does good as he breathes—it is his life.  
You must listen to your wife, and not believe her.

Attention to small things is the ceremony of virtue.  
All is lost when the people fear death less than poverty.

The most timid girl has courage enough to talk scandal.  
When a song gives much fame virtue gives very little.

Who is the greatest liar? He who speaks most of himself.  
One may do without mankind, but one has need of a friend.

Man may bend to virtue, but virtue cannot bend to man.  
The happiest mother of daughters is she who has only sons.

He who lets things be given to him, is not good at taking.  
The court is like the sea; everything depends upon the wind.

One forgives everything to him who forgives himself nothing.  
The minds of women are of quicksilver, and their hearts of wax.

The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.  
The tree overthrown by the wind had more branches than roots.

For him who does everything in its proper time, one day is worth three.  
The tongues of women increase by all that they take from their feet.

Receive your thoughts as guests, and treat your desires like children.  
The most curious women willingly cast down their eyes to be looked at.

One never needs one's wits so much as when one has to do with a fool.  
The less indulgence one has for one's self, the more one may have for others.

A fool never admires himself so much as when he has committed some folly.  
He who wishes to secure the good of others, has already secured his own.

My book speaks to my mind, my friends to my heart; all the rest to my ears.  
To cultivate virtue is the science of men; to renounce science is the virtue of women.

At court people sing that they may drink; in a village people drink that they may sing.  
The dog in the kennel barks at his fleas! but the dog who is hunting does not feel them.

He who finds pleasure in vice, and pain in virtue, is a novice both in the one and the other.  
The truths that we least wish to hear are those which it is most to our advantage to know.

One may be decorous without being chaste; but one cannot be chaste without being decorous.  
The wise man does not speak of all he knows, but he does nothing that cannot be spoken of.

When men are together, they listen to one another; but women and girls look at one another.  
We must do quickly what there is no hurry for, to be able to do slowly what demands haste.

The way to glory is through the palace; to fortune through the market; to virtue through the desert.  
What pleasure it is to give! There would be no rich people if they were capable of feeling this.

Who is the man most insupportable to us? He whom we have offended, and whom we can approach with nothing.  
The rich finds relations in the most remote foreign countries; the poor not even in the bosom of their own families.

Virtue does not give talents, but it supplies their place. Talents neither give virtue nor supply the place of it.  
The prison is shut night and day, yet it is always full; the temples are always open, and yet you find no one in them.

If the heart does not go with the head, the best thoughts give only light; this is why science is so little persuasive, and probity so eloquent.  
All errors have only a time, after a hundred millions of objections, subtleties, sophisms, and lies, the smallest truth remains precisely what it was before.

If one is not deaf or stupid, what position is that of a father-in-law? If with a wife and a daughter-in-law, one has also sisters and sisters-in-law, daughters and nieces, one ought to be a tiger to hold out.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of lifetime is unravelled.



## DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.  
FORT LEWIS SELINBY, Associate Editor.  
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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### General Notice to Subscribers.

As the subscriptions of many of our readers expired on the first of October inst., and as we are working harder for their interests than for our personal pecuniary profit, we take the liberty to ask each and all to renew as soon as possible. Many are in arrears in paying their subscriptions. We hope all who are owing for their paper will pay up immediately, as we are in very great need of all the money due us to meet the expenses incurred in publishing and printing our paper. "Short credit makes long friends" is a maxim which savors more of truth than poetry, and one the force of which we are compelled to realize in our every day business affairs connected with publishing the JOURNAL. Our printer must have the cash, and our furnishing creditors must have their accounts against us for stock, cashed on the day of maturity. Our friends will readily see that we need the cash in advance for subscriptions. A word to the wise is sufficient, and we trust that all owing us for the paper will pay up at once, and hope all expired subscriptions will be renewed by sending us another year's subscription without delay.

### How I Spent My Vacation.

This is the title of a small pamphlet of about fifteen pages, written by Mr. J. W. Conkling, of this New York Institution, and is a description of a summer vacation spent in traveling for bluefish off Fire Island, Long Island.

Very simply written in the form of a daily journal, the language is such that deaf-mutes can readily understand, and peruse with the interest arising from knowing what they read.

It is printed at the Institution from the printing materials recently purchased, and in typographical excellence is fully equal to the *Annals*, though not quite so large a pamphlet.

### Text Books.

The question of text books is one that will naturally arise about this time, now that the various Institutions for the deaf throughout the country have been open long enough for teachers to see where they are likely to stand during the term.

Some know exactly what they want; they are old in the work; they follow the beaten path.

Others like the above believe in text books specially prepared for the deaf; but they are tired of the old stereotypes; they seek and obtain those stamped with the merit of freshness.

A smaller, but by no means stupid class of teachers, reason that the mind of the deaf-mute not being essentially different from those of other children, what is good for them in the way of text books, is good for him. And they are carrying out this, what we believe to be the correct theory, in actual practice.

But whatever the text books used by any individual instructor, we hope all will work with one mighty will, so that this Centennial year may be the brightest of our history.

### The Itinerary.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itinerary*.

THE recent explosion at Hell Gate was something to attract crowds. According to a New York paper, among the passengers on a revenue cutter lying some distance off the reef, were "three deaf and dumb gentlemen." Won't they tell us how the blast affected them?

One of the pupils in the Central New York Institution is prodigally favored by nature in one respect, however neglected in others. He is one of a family of twenty children!

We notice that a good many teachers of the deaf and dumb from all over the country have attended the Centennial during the vacation. We hope they were all benefited by their trip.

THE *Mute's Chronicle* reports a grand list of converts to the matrimonial ranks from the eligible of the Western mutes. May each union be one lasting bond of happiness.

According to the *Mirror*, there are eight teachers in the Michigan Institution.

tion, three gentlemen and five ladies. The new Principal, Mr. J. WILLIS PARKER, was, we believe, on the force a year previous to his appointment. The *Ad Interim*, which comes after his name, is, we suppose, a sort of *ad interim* itself, and shall not be at all surprised, as the months roll on, to see it grow beautifully less and finally disappear altogether.

SOMETHING in the way of self-government has been instituted in the Michigan Institution. Anything to make school-boys behave; and if they can be made to behave themselves, the inventor of the system whereby this end is reached will receive the blessings of pedagogues innumerable.

MR. NOYES, principal, and others of the teachers of the Fairbault, Minnesota Institution for Deaf-mutes, visited the Philadelphia Centennial, during their vacation.

The second volume of *The Gopher* commenced with September, the thirty-third number, of that piquant little paper. The editor is trying hard to please his patrons, and seems to succeed very well.

MR. ELMER P. CARUTHERS, principal of Arkansas Institution, died recently, at the age of thirty-four. He was a very promising young man; and had, previous to his call to Arkansas, been engaged in the work in the Ohio Institution.

MR. F. M. TUTTLE has produced an excellent portrait of a little girl (deceased daughter of W. H. STEIGELMAIER) having only a photograph to work from. It will add to Mr. Tuttle's reputation as an artist. *Geneva Gazette*, Sept. 29, 1876.

ANOTHER example and warning concerning railroad tracks, comes to us from Michigan. EUGENE F. TRAIN, a deaf-mute, while walking on the track near Ionia station, was struck by an express train, and thrown down an embankment, dying soon after. Keep off the railroad track!

THE Central New York (Rome) Deaf-mute Institution is prospering finely under the management of Professor NELSON, her newly appointed principal.

PORTLAND, Maine, is to have a school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Every one will rejoice to hear of its success.

SCHOOL at the Ohio Institution for Deaf-mutes opened September 13, with 320 pupils. Since that date more have entered, and it is expected that the number will reach 400.

THE Cincinnati day school for deaf-mutes opened September 4th, with twenty-one pupils in attendance.

THE Iowa Institution has eight teachers, three of whom are deaf and dumb and the other five hearing persons.

THE Editor of the JOURNAL has for a few days cast the cares and vexations of journalism to the dogs, and is unquestionably at this time elbowing his way through the immense gathering of pleasure seekers, and basking in the profuse smiles of the Centennial City.

MRS. THOMAS GALLAUDET left home for the Philadelphia Centennial last Thursday. She stops with Mrs. Trumbull, a sister of Dr. Gallaudet, and will remain in the city for about two weeks.

DURING the summer vacation quite a number of superintendents, teachers and some of the pupils of deaf-mute institutions have embraced the opportunity for visiting the great wonder of the day, the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

REPORTS are constantly coming in of the re-opening of deaf-mute institutions with increased numbers of pupils, and under very auspicious circumstances.

JOHN WARD, Jr., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., left Ottawa, Canada, July 3d last, for Oswego, N. Y., to enjoy the Centennial Fourth of July celebration. He visited Ogdensburg, and since that time has been to Potsdam, Helena, and St. Regis, N. Y., also Lord, St. Ann de Bastian, Canada, and reached Montreal on the twenty-seventh of August. Mr. Ward has recently been appointed assistant teacher at the Male Catholic Deaf-mute Institution in Montreal. He likes the JOURNAL, and renews his subscription for this year. During his vacation next year in July, he hopes to visit his friends in Brooklyn.

A Table,  
For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

Sunday, Oct. 15th.  
The Psalter for the 15th day of the month.

Morning prayer.  
1st Lesson—2 Samuel XII.  
2d Lesson—Luke XV.

Evening prayer.  
1st Lesson—2 Samuel XIX.  
2d Lesson—1 Peter V.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Sulphur Baths 3 cents. The beneficial results of Sulphur Baths are too well known to require comment. The effects of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP in the bath are truly electrical, completely deodorizing offensive accumulations, and thoroughly purifying the entire surface of the body. Sold by Druggists, 25 cents.

A newly married man who, when he courted his wife, was constantly sighing for the "Sweet bye-and-bye," doesn't think so much of it now he has attained it. He complains that it has been busy and busy until he is just about disgusted. The stringency of the money market has something to do with it.

The Fulton Patriot wants the next State Fair at Oswego Falls.

### Consanguineous Marriages.

THE RELATION THEY BEAR TO THE NATURAL BORN DEAF-MUTES—AN OLD THEORY NEARLY EXPLODED.

There are few questions in social economy which have given rise to more scientific discussion than that of the intermarriage of near relations. While some attribute to those marriages no sinister results, others, on the contrary, affirm that they are fraught with the gravest danger to society, and that the offspring are, as a rule, disposed to be lymphatics, deaf-mutes, idiots, epileptics, or sufferers from some one of the maladies of the nervous systems. Various investigations have been set on foot from time to time with a view of reaching some definite data on which to base a general law; without, however, attaining the desired object.

Some new investigations on this important subject have recently been undertaken by Mr. George Darwin, the son of the celebrated naturalist, and carried through in a striking and novel manner. The questions to be settled were, first: What is the rate of consanguineous to ordinary marriages in the entire English population? And second: In asylums for idiots, deaf-mutes, and the blind, what is the proportion of inmates, who are the offspring of consanguineous marriages, to the total population of the Institution? It is clear that, if the second ratio should exceed the first, danger in consanguineous marriages might be inferred. If, on the other hand, the ratios should appear equal, such alliances might be considered as free from harmful results.

In beginning his work, Mr. Darwin counted all the marriages announced in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a London journal, and especially noted such as were contracted between persons of like name, regarding such as taking place between first cousins and intending to use the data as a basis for his calculations. From this and other sources he found that marriages between first cousins among people of good circumstances reached 3 per cent, and among the titled aristocracy  $\frac{4}{5}$  per cent.

The second portion of Mr. Darwin's work consists in researches made in about twenty insane asylums, and in a number of institutions for deaf-mute and blind children. He obtained information relating to the families of 4,822 idiots; and out of this large total he found that but 170 marriages between first cousins had insane issue, or from three to four per cent of the total number. The families of 366 deaf-mutes (so born) contained but 8 (or 3 per cent) marriages of first cousins. This ratio is founded on too few a number of observations to merit complete confidence; but such as it is, it is far from being unfavorable to consanguineous marriages.

As far as can be now judged, it would seem that there is no such serious danger attendant upon consanguineous marriages as has been stated and popularly believed.

### Dr. Gallaudet's Western Deaf-Mute Services.

No. 9 WEST 18th ST., NEW YORK, }  
Sept. 28th, 1876.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., has made the following appointments for deaf-mute services at the West, and hopes (D. V.) to fill them all:

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 31st, at St. Mark's Church, in the evening.  
Milwaukee, Nov. 1st, (All Saints' Day) at All Saints' Cathedral, on Division street, in the evening.

Chicago, Sunday, Nov. 5th, at St. James' Church, in the evening. The Church is at the corner of Cass and Huron streets.

Jackson, Mich., Monday, Nov. 6th, at St. Paul's Church, in the evening.  
Flint, Mich., Nov. 7th, at St. Paul's Church, in the evening.

Detroit, Nov. 9th, at St. John's Church, Woodward Avenue, in the evening.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 12th, at Grace Church, corner of Erie and Huron streets, in the evening.

The Dr. hopes to be able to visit Delaware and Racine, Wis., soon after the service in Milwaukee.

As there are many deaf-mutes living in the vicinity of the above places who would be glad to attend the services, the friends of the mission work are asked to give them due notice.

Yours very sincerely,  
A. W. MANN.

### Death of Mr. Elmore P. Caruthers.

From the Michigan Deaf-Mute Mirror, Oct. 6, '76.

A press telegram, dated September 9, announces the surprising intelligence that on Sunday morning, September 3, in Tallmadge, Summit county, Mr. E. P. Caruthers died at the age of thirty-four years and eleven months.

His death is a sore bereavement to the Arkansas Institution at Little Rock. Under his judicious, diligent and loving care, it had enjoyed marked prosperity. He had endeavored himself to the mute children of that State, and had acquired the confidence—that plant of slow growth—of all persons interested in the Institution. He laid its foundations ably and well, and lived to see it blossoming into a life full of promise. Alas! that he who so loved it and labored for its welfare, must so soon leave it. Thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar learning of the profession, skilled in the art of pantomime, a successful executive officer in every department of Institution life—rich in every qualification for professional life upon its highest plane—his death is to all human view nothing but loss—loss distressing and deplorable. The wife and the three dear children—language is powerless to express the reality of their bereavement, and no words of human sympathy can soothe the agony of their grief.

And here at the Ohio Institution there is mourning, hearty and sincere. For while Mr. Caruthers had been away from us for several years, he had yet never ceased to be a part of us. The hundreds of deaf-mutes whom he here instructed will shed many tears at his untimely end. The officers of the household hold in memory's most sacred storehouse the remembrance of his intelligent, conscientious and efficient labors, and also the general good fellowship which he contributed to all the relations of personal intercourse and social life.

But let us not forget the loss to himself as he lies inanimate beneath the sod. Picture the kindling hopes and earnest ambition which he naturally would cherish, at thirty-four, he stood the successful and trusted head of a promising Institution. Estimate, if you can, the depths of a father's love as his eyes rested upon and his arms encircled those dear little ones, and his tender yearning for their future welfare. Tell, if you can, the heart-sinking and disappointment of that noble spirit as he lay sleepless beneath the stars of those Colorado plains, and felt that the tides of his life were ebbing, ebbing away. Wife, children, home, friends, labors, ambitions, hopes, life budding, bearing fruit, and full of promise—to lay aside all—and enter unattended the cold realm of shade to return no more. Who can describe or appreciate such anguish?

Dear Caruthers, associate and friend beloved, farewell, a long farewell.

The following reference from the *Albion Beacon* has just come to hand:

"This gentleman, who has been traveling among the Rocky Mountains for some time in vain effort to recover his health, came home to Tallmadge from Colorado Springs (whence his father had removed him on account of an epidemic prevailing there) on Saturday. He was utterly exhausted, and died at 4 A. M., Sunday. The funeral is to take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, from his father's house."

"Mr. Caruthers, who lacked but a month of being thirty-five years old, graduated at Western Reserve College, in 1855, at the head of his class. During most of the time since he has been Superintendent of the Arkansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Little Rock, serving to the entire satisfaction of all, so that they were loth to let him go, even when it was evident that his health would not permit him much longer to attend to his duties. He leaves a wife and three children. His family, in their grief, will have the sympathy of all who knew him, as he was a universal favorite."

### Death of William Miller.

After our forms were made up and ready for the press, we learned the sad news of the death of William Miller, late foreman of the cabinet shop connected with this Institution. He died on Thursday forenoon, from the effects, it is supposed, of an overdose of morphine. Mr. Miller has for some time been confined to his home, and a greater portion of the time to his bed, by severe sickness which took the form of asthma in the commencement, but which has lately become complicated by the appearance of other maladies.

Last April or May his health had become so impaired that he was obliged to resign his position here, and has been several times since then at death's door, suffering intensely in his sinking or poor spells.

Mr. Miller was so well known, and labored here so long, that he seemed almost like one of the household, and his death will be mourned by all, especially pupils who were under his instructions for several years in the cabinet shop.

It will be remembered that only about a year ago death entered his household and took from him his life partner, and now his decease leaves two children, both boys—one a man grown, the other about ten or twelve years of age—with-out father or mother to look to or guide them through life.

Next week we shall endeavor to give the particulars of the sad event, which the lateness of the hour forbids this week.

The deepest sympathy of many, very many friends are with the relatives in their great bereavement.—*Deaf-mute Mirror*, Oct. 6, 1876.

### Fatal Accident.

A DEAF AND DUMB BOY KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN ON THE NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD.

The track of the New York & New England Railroad runs through a deep cut for a distance of half a mile in the northern part of South Boston, and from the bottom of the cut to the level of the street the distance is between 35 and 40 feet, the sides being as bare as a wall.

In several places there is nothing to prevent persons astray, children or animals, from walking or falling into the cut. It has long been a common practice with the poor children of the Thirteenth Ward of South Boston to go into this deep cut to gather up bits of chips, left by men repairing the road, or hunks of coal that drop out from freight cars that pass through loaded with it. Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a boy eight years old, named Peter Mullen, and who was, unfortunately, deaf and dumb, entered that portion of the cut between Broadway and Athens street to pick up a quantity of chips that had been left there by some workmen. While stooping, collecting them, the inward-bound local freight train came down upon the unfortunate mute, and he was struck by the cow-catcher, hurled into the air and almost instantly killed. The engineer, Frank Evans, signaled the boy when he first sighted him, but the latter, being devoid of hearing, failed to be warned. The head was crushed and the shoulder broken.

ken. The boy had three young brothers living, who are afflicted like himself as to speech and hearing. The body was viewed by Dr. Osmin as it lay in the First street station. He will hold an early inquest as possible. The father of the dead boy took charge of the body. This sad casualty should serve as a warning to the parents of children in South Boston.—*Boston Herald*, Oct. 7, 1876.

### Meteorology.

"Time speeds away, away, away,  
No eagle through the skies of day,  
No wind along the hills can flee  
So swiftly or so smooth as he."

The month of September assumes the soberness of autumn. There is an eventide in the day when the sun retires, when the shadows fall, and when nature assumes the appearance of repose and silence. This season is favorable for reflection. There is an eventide in the year, a time which tenderly touches the heart, a season when the sun withdraws his strongest beams, when the leaves fall and when the harvest is gathered.

The month of September has been an unusually wet one, the amount of water-fall was 4.4 inches. The greatest amount that has fallen in September during the past 23 years was 7.3 inches in 1866; least, 1.2 inches in 1871.

The average temperature at 7 A. M. was 54.5°; at 2 P. M., 65.3°; and at 9 P. M., 57°; mean, 58.4°.

The warmest September during the past twenty-three years was 64.6°, in 1865; coldest 54°, in 1867. The warmest day in last September was 75.7° on the first; coldest, 48.2° on the 13th.

Only one light frost; this occurred on the 13th. Since 1850, we have had frost in September that killed all tender vegetation in 1860, '63, '66, and '71.

E. B. BARTLETT.  
Palermo, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1876.

### The Young Men's Christian Association State Convention at Rome.

The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State will be held in Rome, beginning this (Thursday) afternoon. The circular of the executive committee says:

During the year past our associations have shared largely in the increased activity of the work throughout the continent. Their number, so long almost stationary, has grown considerably, and many of them, both in the larger and smaller places, have developed greatly in decidedly aggressive spiritual effort, crowned with rich results.

We look forward, therefore, to a very practical and useful convention, relying on this new interest in our work to bring us an earnest and active body of delegates from each of our associations.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., is expected to open the question in regard to Association Bible Classes, and we expect to have with us again Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of Pennsylvania, as well as our State Secretary, Rev. Geo. A. Hall, whose energy and devotion have aided so largely in the efficient work of the last year.

On Sunday the delegates will unite with the Rome Association in its regular meetings, and in the afternoon a young men's mass meeting will be held in Sink's Opera House. It is expected that the delegates will remain to participate in these closing services.

### The State Tax.

The County Clerk has received notice from Comptroller Robinson, of the valuation of property in this county as fixed by the Board of Equalization. The total valuation is \$18,450,989. This calls for a State tax from this county of \$63,809, 67, being 3 11-24 mills on each dollar of valuation. It is raised for the following purposes and at the following rates: For schools,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mills; for general purposes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mills; for bounty debt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

### No Chance for Appeal.

Colonel Houghton has received a letter from a member of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, which states that but one member of that Committee who was present at the meeting when the protest was decided is willing to ask to have the case re-opened. As it is necessary to have two names in order to bring the matter before the Board of Directors it will be seen that an appeal cannot be made. This only seems to make more evident the partiality of the Committee. The case was decided against the Forty-eighth because the committee believed, or pretended to believe, on most abominable hearsay evidence, that their sights had been filed. Now they refuse to re-open the case after the most satisfactory evidence possible to obtain, that the sights were not filed. Such conduct is simply contemptible.—*Oswego Times*.

### "Hard Times."

When one sees the fall display of women's wearing apparel, and the materials from which to make it, now going on in our dry goods stores, he forgets that the times are hard and that economy is the rule. The goods arranged on the counters are rich and various, and the shops are thronged with ladies, who, if they do not always buy, at least feast their eyes on as tempting a display of colors and fabrics as any season ever offered. Indeed the display in many respects is unequalled in brilliancy. The improvements in textile manufactures are constant from year to year, new varieties of colors appear, and the different shades grow more and more delicate. What with our demand and that created by the Centennial departures, the autumn ought to be a prosperous one for our enterprising dry goods dealers.—*Exchange*.

### Scholarship in School No. 9, Mexico.

The following is a list of the scholars in District No. 9, whose average scholarship is above 75 per cent.:  
Emma Matteson, 100%; Mattie Eggleston, 100%; Miss Sayles, 98%; Katie Knight, 99%; Mattie Pepper, 95%; Cora Snow, 97%; Nellie Allen, 90%; Addie Brown, 96%; Cora Brown, 95%; Lillie Brown, 92%; Allie Allen, 94%; Mary Dempster, 94%; Jennie Winegar, 96%; Melvina Chesney, 92%; Gracie Baker, 75%; Addie Baker, 76%; Cynthia Severance, 92%; Alice Myers, 98%; George Myers, 95%; George Rickard, 98%; John Porter, 95%; Matt Jeffrey, 94%; Cyrus Severance, 92%; Walter Allen, 94%; Clinton Simons, 96%; Willie Simons, 98%; Herman Killam, 97%; Willie Burton, 97%; Frank Smith, 97%; James Dempster, 95%; George Menter, 95%; Juddie Rickard, 94%; Willie Brown, 96%; Frank Hoese, 95%; Willis Emery, 93%; Stephen Ballard, 94.

C. H. WOODBURY, Teacher.

### Morit. Perseverance. Success.

An article of real merit, with a little perseverance in bringing it before the public, is sure of success. It always affords us pleasure to record the success of our business men. B. S. Stone & Co., Hardware merchants, of this village, are known as very cautious men, and not liable to take hold of a new article until they have proof it is a good thing. Last Spring, when there were fifty Oliver Chilled Plows unloaded at our depot, there were those who thought this firm was stuck for once. But before the Spring trade was over the 50 Plows were about all gone; and a few weeks ago 25 more were received, and at this writing we notice they are nearly all sold.

This rapid and large sale of a new article shows two things. 1st. Merit in the article. 2d. Perseverance in bringing it to the notice of the farming community. And we learn they fully warrant every plow to work to the purchaser's entire satisfaction. During the Fall this firm has exhibited the Oliver Plow at four of the five fairs held in the county. First, at Sandy Creek, where it was awarded the first premium. Second, at our County Fair (where they had a plow trial, a full account of which we have already given), the Oliver was awarded the first Cash Prize for best work; also a Diploma for lightest draft. Third, at Fulton, where there were two premiums offered on plows; one for best sward plow, and one for best cross or stubble plow. The Oliver was entered for both, and the competition was great. The "Robinson Chilled," "Gale," and several others claiming superiority, being there. After a careful and very thorough examination by the judges (who were all practical farmers), both premiums were awarded to the "Oliver." And last came the Oswego Town fair; and here, again, the Oliver carried off the first and only prize. It seems as if all this ought to satisfy even as ambitious a firm as B. S. Stone & Co.

### Our Academy.

We are happy to be able to announce that the pupils at the Academy are making more than the usual effort. The teachers report from all the departments that the improvement in scholarship is very marked. Purpose, energy and diligence characterize nearly every scholar. It would seem that the incidents and struggles recounted by the several speakers at the Semi-Centennial celebration had given to each new views of the importance of work, and all study with the future in view.

Some of the clauses are models of careful, thorough investigation. While nearly all are pursuing one or more of the advanced studies, there is no neglect of the common branches.

The attendance is about the same as during the corresponding term of one and two years ago.

We annex a summary of the number of students in some of the principal studies:

Homer's Iliad, 6; Virgil, 14; Caesar, 5; Latin Reader, 8; Latin Grammar, 17; German, 6; Algebra (3 classes), 56; Arithmetic (3 classes), 65; Parsing over 50; Geometry, 12; Natural Philosophy, 12; Physiology, 12.

We have noticed often how enthusiastic are our teachers. Each seems to vie with the other in giving their respective classes most thorough instruction, and yet we hear not a word indicating envious or jealous rivalry. A school equipped as this is at the present time cannot fail to satisfy the most exacting patrons. We do not hesitate to recommend it to all.

### Interesting to Baptists.

At the New York State Baptist association, which begins October 25th, at Albion, the following topics will be discussed: First—Our small and dependent Baptist churches—what shall be done with them? Second—The new century and the new obligations it imposes on the New York Baptists. Third—The educational element in the Sunday school work. There will also be an educational meeting, to be opened by Professor N. L. Andrews, of Hamilton. The other Baptist State conventions to be held soon are: Rhode Island, at Providence, October 3d; Vermont, at South Londonderry, October 4th; Minnesota, at Owatonna, October 3d; Wisconsin, at Beaver Dam, October 11th; Michigan, at Lansing, October 17th; Connecticut, at Sheffield, October 17th; Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, October 17th.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The much reviled Oswego Midland railroad is coming up out of the mire, and vindicating the assertions of its constructors. Centennial trains, with passengers, leave Oswego at 5 A. M. and reach here at 10 o'clock the same evening."

### To the Centennial via Midland and Pennsylvania Railroads.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION TO PHILADELPHIA Monday, Oct. 16th, from Oswego, Fulton, Pennellville, Central Square, Conantville, and Cleveland; also from Syracuse, Cortland, Norwich, New Berlin, Delhi, Walton and intermediate stations. Tickets good to return by the same route, viz: Penn. R. R., N. J. Mid., N. Y. & O. Midland, on regular trains until the close of the Exhibition.

A special train, consisting of First-class passenger coaches, will run as per time table below, on Monday, Oct. 16, through to Philadelphia, arriving the same evening. Returning, the special train will leave the Centennial depot, in Philadelphia, at 6 p. m. Friday, Oct. 20, arriving at the points of departure the following morning.

Fare for the round trip: From Oswego, and stations south to Smyrna, inclusive, and from Syracuse, Fayetteville and Cazenovia, on the S. & C. V. R. R., \$9.50. From Norwich, and stations south to Walton and Delhi, inclusive, and from Cortland and stations on Auburn Branch, \$9.00.

The above prices include four first-class nights' lodging. Those preferring to make their own arrangements for lodging, will be provided with passage tickets to Philadelphia and return at a reduction of \$2.50 from the above rates.

Representatives of the Centennial Lodging Agency will be on the train to conduct the party to their rooms. Meals can be procured at the lodging place at moderate prices, or on the Centennial Grounds, and at the numerous eating houses adjacent thereto.

Organizations and Societies, intending to visit Philadelphia by this train will be furnished Special Cars if tickets are purchased and notice given at least three days in advance.

Tickets will be good on any train of the Pennsylvania R. R. from Philadelphia to New York, on or between the dates above mentioned. Those availing themselves of this privilege can join the special train at Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania R. R. at 8 p. m. Friday. The train will go through by daylight, giving ample opportunity to witness the grand and imposing scenery along the route.

Tickets can be procured of the Agents of the Midland R. R., and as the number sold will correspond to the seats provided, it is important that all proposing to



## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A Brooklyn Subscriber's Opinion.

No. 17 DUFFIELD ST., BROOKLYN,  
October 2d, 1876.

DEAR EDITOR: You may put me down for another year. The JOURNAL is the best paper of the kind I have ever seen. Our old classmate (Seliney) must be proud of his connection with it, and all others with such highly accomplished gentlemen as yourself and Mr. Syle.

Some time ago "Agrappa" said that he was going to use his influence (very little I guess,) to have the JOURNAL published in New York, and himself appointed to the editorship. If he should what would become of it?

I enclosed you will find an article you can publish or throw in the waste basket, just as you please.

G. S. R.

### A Letter from New York.

Most of the mutes who live in this city and Brooklyn, take an interest in their pot paper, THE JOURNAL, and are undoubtedly pleased to see in its columns letters on different subjects, from their fellow mutes who live in this vicinity. The majority of those correspondents are very fair writers, and if they keep on are sure to improve as time passes, but I am very sorry to say that I must make an exception, that of Lytton Bulwer alias Agrappa. His arguments on "pensioning teachers" are considered the "biggest joke of the season," and it looks to us as if he wrote it, not because he thought his scheme would ever be adopted, but simply to fill as large a space as possible. In his last letter he takes his opponent to task for going outside of the question, but instead of practicing what he preaches, he entirely ignores it himself in trying to explain the meaning of a simple sentence, but which he seems to be unable to make either "head or tail of." He then goes to brag that "he can but would not be"—a teacher, or as he calls it "stuffy the state," and kindly informs us that both Natty Bumpo and Action are poor writers, thus plainly telling us that we are unable to form an opinion of the different writers for ourselves, and that he will act both as judge and jury for us. On the contrary the intelligent readers of THE JOURNAL can tell at a glance that both of them are much his (L. B.) superiors. We would also suggest to him (as Agrappa) that he tell the truth even at the expense of writing a poor story.

OSCEOLA.

New York, Sept. 29, 1876.

### The Central New York Institution.

The JOURNAL, Mirror and Chronicle are received here regularly, and are much prized. Won't the other deaf-mute papers remember us?

Principal Nelson has instituted the postal system in vogue at the New York Institution, to wit: A mail bag service to and from the post-office, the bag somewhat smaller than the regular minimum of Government bags. The arrangement is convenient and safe to those interested.

I forgot to mention that early in the term we leased a building in the rear of one of our others, and have fitted it up for a laundry. By this arrangement we gain more room in the white house, which Miss Roe now has for her school-room, her old one in the brown house being used for a wash-room for the boys. News is scarce and hard to get; so is money. Promised last week to tell you how many pupils we had. The number is seventy-eight.

C. S. M.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1876.

### INTERESTING FROM ROME, N. Y.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,  
Of wailing winds and naked woods, and meadows brown and bare.

We are cognizant of the above facts at every turn. Winter comes to us earlier and lingers longer than at almost any other point in the State. Prof. C., whose experience with Roman weather last spring has been carefully treasured up, has made no more doubtful moves about sundry stoves. All are up and doing excellent service.

Visitors drop in upon us with refreshing frequency. The Centennial tide of travel drops them at our door every little while. Mr. S. A. Taber stopped over a few trains on Friday. He is off for New York and Philadelphia and a good two weeks' recreation. So also are Mr. C. O. Upham and Mr. E. E. Miles, of Watertown and Syracuse respectively.

Messrs. C. S. Newell, Jr., and H. J. Haight, both of New York, having business in our neighborhood, gave us a call last Thursday, and expressed themselves much pleased with our buildings, location, arrangement and general features. Mr. Newell is an old deaf-mute instructor and competent to judge of things pertaining to the deaf and dumb.

Mrs. C. M. Nelson, the esteemed mother of our Principal made us a short visit last Friday, on her way home from New York. She sails for Europe with most of the family, the latter part of this month. Mr. Wm. J. Nelson, well known to the readers of the JOURNAL, is one of the party; and while in foreign climes, if he is told of anything new concerning deaf-mutes, we are sure he will jot it down for the JOURNAL. Mr. Nelson is one of the best workers that we know of for the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes, having collected over six hundred dollars in the short time he has been agent, and all good people will wish him and his friends a happy voyage and safe return.

We have an attendance of eighty, and in all things are up to our usual standard of success.

C. S. M.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 9th, 76.

## Maine Correspondence.

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL: I am happy to inform your readers that the School Committee of Portland has decided to open a day school for deaf-mutes this autumn, and have invited Miss True to take charge of it. This lady is well qualified by ability and long experience for the position. She taught in the Boston school, and thence went to England to instruct the little deaf daughter of Sir Willoughby Jones. Miss True was also the teacher of Mabel Hubbard for several years. She is now teaching a private pupil in Rochester, N. Y. When her present engagement terminates she will open the school in Portland.

Dr. Hill, a Unitarian clergyman, is chairman of the committee for the school for deaf-mutes. Perhaps some of your readers may know him through his writings. He is a very superior man, and I am sure, will give great assistance to the cause of deaf-mute education in Maine.

The teachers and advocates of Prof. Bell's system are so enthusiastic as to believe it will ultimately supersede all others. This is a mooted question which time alone will solve. Meanwhile it does seem the best adapted to the semi-mutes, and I do not see how any one of this class, blessed with good eye sight, can wish to be instructed in any other way. The practice of articulation and lip-reading comes quite as natural to most semi-mutes as do signs and grimaces to the congenital deaf-mutes. In proof of this we occasionally hear of semi-mutes self-instructed in lip reading, who have never been to any institution, who live, move and have their being among the hearing classes, and for all intents and purposes are equal with them.

Recently quite a little romance has come to my knowledge, the heroine of which was a semi-mute, who lost her hearing entirely by scarlet fever, at the age of five years. She continued her articulation, taught herself lip reading, attended school and church, and became so expert that she could readily understand any one's speech, and passed for a hearing person. She married a hearing gentleman and reared five children, who scarcely knew of their mother's deafness till grown up. What renders this case more remarkable is, that the lady in question could read any person's lips in the dark, simply by placing her fingers lightly over their mouth. She is described as a woman of great intelligence and force of character.

I will send more particulars about the school in Portland, after it begins operations unless some one else does.

A. E. A.

Portland, Maine, Oct. 3d, 1876.

### What One Man Saw at the Salem Society.

MR. EDITOR:—The annual meeting of the Salem Society (Silent Union formerly) was held at their rooms, 343 Essex street, Friday evening, Sept. 22d, and was called to order by the clerk, Mr. Chapman; Mr. Holmes, of Boston, occupying the chair. The report of the treasurer was good. The constitution and by-laws being defective, on motion of Mr. Prince, a committee of three were appointed to revise and make such alterations as they may deem best for the interest of the society. The committee was not entirely appointed by the chairman, as reported in your issue of Sept. 28th; the chair appointed Messrs. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, and Packard, of Salem, and the society chose Mr. Southwick, one of the honorary trustees of the Industrial Home.

An address by Mr. Packard, as to his own exertions in behalf of the fund for the Home, was listened to with marked interest; but harmonious feeling did not prevail during the entire meeting as reported in your issue of Sept. 28th. Nothing troublesome occurred until Packard said something in his address against Mr. Swett, the general agent of the Industrial Home, who sat and cheerfully witnessed the proceedings, and then ill-feelings were awakened. Mr. Swett was shamefully attacked, but he was self-possessed and made a motion to hush up the matter, the society voted yes and harmony returned a little before the meeting adjourned. A number of visitors were present, among whom were one from Boston, one from Lowell, one from Peabody, one from Salem, and four from Marblehead. They were not surprised at the soundness and prosperity of the society, as reported; but were surprised to see such ill feelings manifested in a religious society. The society is only prosperous in the fund, and not a bit of improvement of soul welfare, and it is hard on deaf-mutes to preach for nothing.

The shoe trade has not revived, but is over for this season, and many are out of work.

The eye of the world is upon professed Christians who quarrel like cats and dogs.

There has never been a better society since Mr. Bartlett left his partnership in Boston, but there always have been pretty, fussy societies, and it will be so until the right effects come.

At last good grows out of Dr. Galaudet's work in Massachusetts after many years' work, and those who at first opposed him, now like to see him. I profess to love him as a brother. He is very familiar with deaf-mutes, and is very careful of their welfare. He would rightly be the bishop for all deaf-mutes in the United States.

AN EYE WITNESS AND CHAMPION OF THE TRUTH.

—An Exhibition in declamation and recitation will be held by the Academy at the close of the present term. The exercises will take place Friday evening, Nov. 24th.

—The annual meeting of the Synod of Central New York will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Watertown, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 17, and continuing for three days.

### After "Lytton Bulwer" with a Sharp Stick.

The person writing under the nom de plume of "Lytton Bulwer," has chosen a queer line of argument in combating the self-evident fact that deaf-mute teachers of the deaf are valuable to the profession.

In cutting up divers newspaper editorials and sticking the fragments together, interlarding the same with quotations and comparisons that apply to anything under the sun except the question at issue, and magnanimously leaving the reader to make head or tail of the wonderful production, "Lytton Bulwer" beyond all doubt must be awarded the palm.

Even if he would, one cannot intelligently enter into argument with such a writer, whose jargon is, indeed, an attempt at criticism; but of the kind which, if noticed, equalizes fools and wise men—and the fools know it.

K.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 10th, 1876.

### Sad Accident.

### EXPERIENCE TEACHES A VERY DEAR SCHOOL.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—When will the deaf-mutes learn to avoid railroad tracks! I have often heard it said that a deaf-mute would go 10 miles out of his way to walk on one, and my own experience among them confirms this saying. "A deaf-mute named Charles Clarkson, of Middlebury, Vt., was struck by an engine on the Rutland and Washington R. R., near Summit, between Paulet and Rupert, Tuesday afternoon last. He was walking with his back to the train, and the engineer blew the whistle several times, expecting that he would step from the track. The train struck up as soon as possible, but not in season to save him. He was struck and thrown on to the pilot, receiving a cut over the eye and having his leg broken. He was taken into the express car made as comfortable as possible till the train reached Salem, when he was carried to Hick's hotel, and placed in the care of a doctor. He seemed quite comfortable and will probably recover. Clarkson has a wife and three children, and is spoken of as an honest, industrious man. No blame can be attached to the engineer for the accident."—Rutland Herald, Oct. 4th, 1876.

I took the above from the Rutland Herald. Clarkson has been a frequent visitor at my house during the past 3 weeks. He was at the time of the accident on his way to Troy to attend the deaf-mute service which I mean to hold on Friday. He is an industrious man and sells plasters and salves made by himself according to recipes taught him by Indians. His wife is a squaw, I believe.

Mrs. Berry on learning of his intention to walk on the track, told him not to so. His brother-in-law, Mr. Marcy, drove to Salem yesterday to bring him to Granville, where he has been staying for the last three weeks.

THOS. B. BERRY,  
Rector of Trinity Church,  
Granville, N. Y., October 5, 1876.

### NORTH VOLNEY.

It is now the second week in October, yet up to this date there has been no frost sufficient to kill the most tender vegetation, excepting a very slight one on low grounds, that occurred on the 13th ult.

We may forget during this "delightful weather" that winter is coming, but it will come, and altogether too soon for our comfort. It is wisdom to prepare for the cold weather the best we can in this hard climate.

Last Sunday the Sabbath School at this place finished up its labors for the season. It needs a person with some public spirit to successfully carry on through the year an interesting Sabbath School.

Mr. J. M. Patrick and his mother are visiting their relatives in Hampden Co., Mass. He writes back that he has been out on a raid with the "Nabobs" hunting "wild varmints."

EVEN.

North Volney, Oct. 8, 1876.

### Grand Centennial Concert.

The programme of this Concert will be published next week. It promises to be fully up to the many grand occasions of this grandest of all Centennial years. The music will be of the highest order, and while largely of a Centennial character, it will comprise a fine variety, including the humorous. The Helicon Band will join in a number of pieces. The chief feature of the occasion will be a composition entitled "England and America," involving a large number of personations: Washington, King George, Jonathan, Victoria, Goddess of Liberty, States and Territories, &c. The parts will be spoken rather than sung. This was repeatedly given in the great metropolises and won great admiration. Great pains will be taken with costumes, decorations, &c., &c.

—The boys, all four of them, live in New Haven, and were on their way to the Centennial with other excursionists. They promised their mother that they would smoke only after eating. They were fourteen hours on their journey, and ate eleven times, smoking regularly after each visit to the luncheon basket. Model boys! to keep their word with their mother so well.

—A Brooklynite recently contracted for some hay from a Cicero farmer. Owing to a rapidly rising or declining market, he was very anxious to write to the Cicero man, but too impatient to find out the correct address, hence the envelope containing his letter bore this remarkable superscription: "To the landlord at a place about eight or ten miles north of Syracuse, place called Cicero."—Syracuse Standard.

## CENTENNIAL LETTER.

A lesson on cheap railroad fares.—A statue of Christopher Columbus.—Some peculiar awards.—Philadelphia wants a permanent show.—"Nothing but fuzz."—Closing programmes.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1876.

The rural citizens still throng Centennial-ward, and cheap railroad fares, the additional excitement of "State days" continue to keep the average attendance at the Exposition up to 100,000. The railroad companies are making immense profits, and if experience shall teach the railroad kings that their past policy of high rates does not bring in as much hard cash to their coffers as cheap fares which stimulate travel, the public can thank the Centennial for it. Experience seems to show that the old rates compelled people to stay at home and that the companies would be gainers by a permanent reduction of fares. If they can make such enormous profits as they now do at excursion rates to Philadelphia, it may be found that they can thrive best on low fares after the Centennial is over.

Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, are to combine and hold their State day on the 19th inst., the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; a splendid tournament will be the conspicuous feature of this day. Thursday was Rhode Island's day, and little Rhody made a big fuss for so small a patch of ground. Governor Lippitt and thirty-six members of his staff, in gorgeous uniforms, received at the Rhode Island building, and did the honors just as well as though they hailed from one of the largest States in the Union.

The naturalized Italians will show their love for the land of their adoption and their desire to present some suitable testimonial in commemoration of our centenary by unveiling in Fairmount Park, on the 12th inst., a monument to Christopher Columbus. The monument was made by Professor Salada, at Carrara, Italy, of the purest Italian marble. The figure is ten feet high, representing Columbus in the costume of his age and clime—low shoes, tights, a tunic reaching nearly to the knees and neatly decorated about the neck, and a long, loose cloak, with a sailor's broad collar. The head is bare, and his abundant hair flows back from a high, square forehead. His physiognomy is nearly the same as it is represented in the famous "bust" at Genoa, and in what are supposed to be his most authentic pictures. His right hand rests upon a globe fifteen inches in diameter, on which is traced in black the outlines of the continent which he discovered, and which rests upon a hexagonal column. In his right hand he holds his chart, and around his feet are artistically arranged an anchor and tackle belonging to ships. Around his waist is a plain belt, from which hangs a beautiful sword. The figure rests upon a cap four and a half feet high, on the front of which is inscribed: "Presented to the city of Philadelphia by the Italian citizens," and on the back, "In Commemoration of the first Centenary of American Independence." On the back of the die, the next piece below the cap, is the inscription: "Dedicated on October 12, 1876, by the Christopher Columbus Monument Association, on the Anniversary of the Landing of Christopher Columbus, October 12, 1492." In front of the die is a beautiful bas-relief, representing the landing of Columbus. In the foreground is the small boat from which he landed with a view of his followers, the land being on the right and the vessel on the left. On either side of the die are the coats-of-arms of Italy and America. The total height of the monument is about twenty-two feet, and the base is seven feet long and six feet broad. The weight is about thirty-five tons, cost \$18,000, and will be warmly cherished by the people of Pennsylvania, and form one of the most acceptable of the many tributes and art treasures that will be permitted to remain in Fairmount Park.

There is a good deal of agitation in various quarters concerning the Centennial Awards. It does certainly appear that the commotion is not altogether groundless. In view of the conflicting results, some people are asking whether these awards really mean anything anyhow. The laughable termination of the recent war among piano-makers serves, perhaps, as a fair illustration. You know when you are going to buy a piano it is always desirable to have the opinion of a competent authority to guide the selection. Those who have waited to get the views of the Centennial commissioners on this matter now know just what to do. Steinway gets the prize for "pure and rich tone with sympathy and great volume;" Weber receives the award for "sympathetic, pure and rich tone combined with power;" Chickering for "rich and pure tone, volume and freedom of action;" and Knabe for "power, rich tone and sympathetic movement." If your readers will cut this out and use it for reference when they buy, it will help them amazingly in deciding which is the best.

Philadelphia and Philadelphia newspapers are talking about making a permanent thing of some portion of the Exhibition. A meeting of prominent citizens was held a day or two ago to consider the propriety of organizing a company to purchase and retain the Main Building for the purpose of either making a permanent institution or for giving occasional displays. It is contended and expected that a large collection of curiosities and exhibits will be left behind and possibly devoted to the city if the building should be preserved, and this will form the nucleus of something like the Crystal Palace and South Kensington Museum in London. It was resolved to organize a stock company, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and to confer with the city authorities in reference to the transfer of such of the Centennial property as was

needed for the purpose. It was first proposed to secure Machinery Hall, but it was afterwards concluded that it was not as available as a portion or the whole of the Main Building. One of the speakers said he had spoken to numbers of exhibitors, all of whom expressed a willingness to enter into the plan and allow their exhibits to remain. After successfully accomplishing what they have done it is not at all improbable that the present movement will also be consummated.

The live stock display is closed, and the neat-cattle owners have folded their tents and departed. The show has been a great success. The yard remains vacant only a few days, as the exhibition of sheep, goats, and swine will open on the 10th. Among the entries for the show are those of many breeders in this State, New York, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Canada, besides a number of foreign exhibitors, who are to bring over some of the finest breeds known to Europe. The first shipment of sheep and swine from Canada has already arrived. It comprises about forty swine, of the breed of Suffolk, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Essex, and Chester White, and about eighty head of sheep. Soda water is not in such active demand as it was during the hot weather, and the fountains in the Main Building and elsewhere about the grounds are more ornamental than useful, notwithstanding the immense crowds of people. But there is now and then an incident in connection with them as usual. The other day a young woman from parts unknown observed another drinking a glass of soda. "What is that?" she asked the dealer. "Soda water. Will you have some?" "Don't care if I do," responded Miss Verdant. Before she set down her glass the prompt seller suggested the payment of ten cents. "What for?" she asked with an amazed stare. "Why, for your soda water," was the response. "I didn't ask you for it," replied the indignant damsel, "you asked me to have some. Here, take your soda water, it's nothing but fuzz anyway," and pushing toward him the remains of the "fuzz," she coolly walked off, wiser than when she came, and leaving the soda man a trifle sadder.

It is proposed to conclude the State-day observance at the grounds with a reunion of all the governors of the States and Territories on the 10th of November, or upon a later day, at which the out-going and in-coming Presidents of the United States will be present. The tournament of the Knights on the 19th also promises to be one of the greatest days of the season. Accommodations for seating 100,000 persons will be provided within the grounds near George's Hill, and the attendance is expected by those in charge of the novel entertainment to equal that of Pennsylvania Day.

## PARISH.

The theatre, neomancer and circus have come and gone, and with them have gone some greenbacks too. We like the greenbacks best.

Rain has of late been the order of the day, and night, too. Farmers are gathering in their fall crops. Apples are plenty, potatoes light, and corn fair.

The Colosse Cheese Factory has just sold the August and September cheese at \$12.75 per hundred.

Next Friday evening, Oct. 13th, Editor Northrop and others will speak at Hastings on the political situation of the country. Greenbacks will be extolled, and the worshippers of the golden calf may be severely handled by some greenback Moses. Prohibition will not be overlooked. The golden calf must be broken before our beloved country can enjoy a peaceful and beautiful Canaan, and hence we see the necessity of not adhering or being captured by the priests of the gold god.

The Oswego County Council of the P. of H., held at Oswego, last Tuesday, was quite well attended, and the exercises were very interesting. They all felt conscious of doing good in endeavoring to elevate the agricultural classes. They were well aware they were vehemently opposed, but by holding on tenaciously, they expected to gain the victory. They are well aware, likewise, they are greatly misrepresented in their designs and objects. If there is any class of men in our county that needs a thorough organization among themselves, and a good understanding among themselves, it is the farmers, and the Grange supplies this desideratum. The Council was held at Temperance Hall. Heretofore the Court House has been opened for them, but now this Mecca of the pettifoggers was closed against them. Of course this Mecca should not be polluted. We find there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the agricultural classes with the political committees in sending out lecturers who have but little regard for their interests. The professional man and banker are the political teachers. The farm and shop are ignored. Observation has taught us that the farmer and mechanic's political views are diverging widely from others, and that they are now demanding men of their own stamp to be their political teachers. In every great political reform in this country the farmer and mechanic have invariably taken the stump. They were an absolute necessity. Their being on the stump was prima facie evidence there was a real reform going on, and not a mere strife for office. The only farmer on the stump in this county is Thomas H. Austin, and he has the true ring of reform. He has too much reform to suit the average politician. At the Council a resolution was passed calling upon the press to open their columns for farmers to discuss measures for their elevation in every point of view, political as well as any other elevation. It was also suggested as respects the common newspaper, that if this reasonable request is not complied with, to withdraw patronage. The farmer and mechanic are the real supporters of newspapers, and if they did not support them what avail

would the advertisements of professional men and tradesmen be? All the favors we ask for ourselves, we will grant to others. Newspapers are constantly puffing the professions and tradesmen to encourage them. This is right. The farmer and mechanic need puffing, too, only in a different style. We are happy to state that the INDEPENDENT is willing all be puffed, including itself, if it is politely done.

ODD.

Parish, Oct. 9, 1876.

## News of the Week.

The East Genesee and the Western New York Conferences of the Methodists have been united.

Rev. Mark Hopkins has been elected president of the American Board of Missions.

Five employes on a train on the Great Western railway were killed by an accident at Princeton, Ontario, on Wednesday.

While workmen were overhauling the German bark Europa, in dry dock at New York, on Saturday, a workman threw a lighted match on some oakum; the ship took fire, and five men lost their lives, another being fatally, and the seventh seriously burned.

Twenty thousand dollars have been collected for the yellow fever sufferers.

E. Fauett, of Philadelphia, has been elected grand master of the National Council of Odd Fellows; the next convention will be held in New Orleans.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has issued an order disbarring all "riffle clubs" in the State.

The civil suits against Tweed and Sweeney have been adjourned until November 13.

The President has commuted the remainder of Jacob Rhein's sentence, three months, for whisky frauds in Chicago, at the application of over 600 citizens.

Foreign gold continues to arrive. Four coal miners were killed at New Boston, Pa., Monday, by the breaking of a rope of a hoisting car.

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, declines to name a Virginia day at the centennial, chiefly because the people are too poor to respond.

The Indians are making attacks upon wagon trains in the vicinity of Fort Tetterman.

The steamboat Southern Bell, burned at Plaquemine, Tuesday morning; several lives were lost.

The yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga., is ended.

John D. Lee has been sentenced to be shot, January 26, 1877, for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre, nine years ago.

The centennial will close, November 10. Turkey has granted an armistice for six months.

## DEEDS.

—When is it?

—Never you mind.

—It will occur in a few days.

—Slight snow storm on Monday.

—Mr. Lewis Miller's brother from Wisconsin is making him a visit.

—Over 150 teachers are in attendance at the Teachers' Institute at Pulaski.

—Thirty-one persons were received in the M. E. church, Sandy Creek, Sunday.

—Second Assembly district convention at Central Square, October 14.

—Rev. Mr. Barber, of Watertown, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church, last Sunday.

—Charles Rhodes, Esq., of Oswego, has declined the Democratic nomination for Member of Congress.

—The State Association of Congregational churches will meet in Lockport, October 17.

—D. McCarthy & Co., of Syracuse, have a new advertisement in another column, which they want every lady to read.

—Commissioner Simpson is arranging for an Oswego county teachers' excursion to the Centennial, to start October 16th. Fare, \$6.

—Another party, quite a large one, left here on Monday for the Centennial. In fact so many go to the big show that we cannot keep the run of them.

—Dr. F. M. Byington, of Louisville, Ky., has paid his many friends in this vicinity a flying visit, lately. All were very glad to see him in such good health and spirits.

—John J. Hart, of Oswego, as will be seen by an advertisement in this week's paper, has been introducing a reform in the Dry Goods trade. What he has to say is well worth reading.

—Among the admissions to the bar at the general term in Rochester last week, were the following: Charles Beebe, of this village, and W. W. Harman and H. C. Hutchinson, of Oswego.

—The County Superintendents of the Poor will meet at the Hamilton House, in the city of Oswego for the purpose of auditing county and accounts between towns, the 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

—A boy named Michael Mahanna was run over and killed in Oswego, Saturday, while getting coal from an empty jimmy on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad.

The Oswego marksmen have had their guns examined by the people of Remington's establishment, who say the sights have not been filed. How is it, then, that the Creedmore people decided against them?—N. Y. Com. Ad.

—Ernest Manwaren, who has been engaged in the study of medicine for the past three years, has gone to New York city to attend medical lectures. He is a young man of good abilities and a close student, and we wish him much success.

## The Elections.

GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A special to the Herald from Atlanta, Ga., says full returns of the Georgia election put the Democratic majority at 78,000. There were four counties in which not a single Republican vote was cast, three in which only one vote was cast, ten with less than ten, and nineteen with less than fifty. There are three negroes elected to the House, one Republican to the Senate, and seven to both houses. Thousands of negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Oct. 9.—The chairman of the Republican Committee claims their majority in the State for Governor, to be not less than fifteen hundred. Congressman, twenty-six hundred and thirty-one.

OHIO.

The despatches indicate that Ohio has gone republican by 6,000 to 7,000, with a probable gain of five members of Congress.

INDIANA.

Indiana still in doubt, with the chances favoring the Democrats, by a very small majority.

With a probable republican gain of three Congressmen.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Oct. 11.—The returns are very meagre, but there seems no room doubt that West Virginia has gone Democratic.

[Signed] A. W. CAMPBELL,  
Chairman Republican State Committee

## New Books.

To be found on Virgil's counter—  
"The Laurel Bush," by the author of John Halifax Gentleman.

"Near to Nature's Heart," E. P. Roe.  
"Every Day Topics," by Dr. J. G. Holland.

"Daniel Deronda," by George Eliott.  
"Helen's Babies," the finest novel of the Centennial year.

50-4

Good news for Widowers, Bachelors and Young Men without homes! A place where you can get garments made and done up in the best possible manner, by experienced workmen, at the Mexico Laundry, on Water Street.

## New Millinery Store at Colosse.

Miss M. E. Salladin has just opened a Millinery Shop two doors south of A. Becker's Store, Colosse, and she would be pleased to have the ladies of Colosse and vicinity call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere. Charges moderate.  
Colosse, Oct. 12, 1876.



Foreign journals publish a romantic story of an Arab girl who has been the leader in their combats with the Turks. The girl was the daughter of a chief, and was married to a warrior of her tribe, who was murdered by the Turks. The young widow made a vow to avenge his death upon the soldiers of the Padishah. The Emir, touched by the prayers and tears of his child, called upon the tribe, the whole of the Bedouin horsemen of the Beni Kawa rising in consequence against the domination of the Padishah. The daughter of the Emir, armed like the men, and carrying their banner, like Joan of Arc, was always foremost in their attacks upon the enemy, closely followed by her father the Emir, her brothers, and the remainder of the horsemen. The Turkish Government has set a price on her head, in order to capture her and to stop the slaughter of the soldiers. The Arabian poets have made the heroine the subject of their songs, and she is now the most famous personage in the district of Beder.

**The Lady Whistler.**

There is a young lady residing in the northern part of Boston who can whistle like a little man. In fact, she can whistle louder and better than most men, and she doesn't care who hears her. She was on the street yesterday morning whistling "Yankee Doodle" good and strong, and walking behind her good rod or was a laboring man. When her whistle came to a stop, he overtook her and asked:

"Did you hear any one whistling?"

"Yes," she replied.

"It wasn't me," he said.

"No," it was me," she replied.

"Is that so?" he exclaimed, coming to a halt.

"Well, when I heard it I thought I'd be damned if it was me, and now I'm be damned 'cause it was you! You don't chew tobacco, do you?"

**Eddystone Light.**

The famous Eddystone Lighthouse off the coast of Cornwall, England, was first built in a fanciful way, of wood, by the learned and eccentric Winstanly. On its sides he put various boastful inscriptions. He was very proud of his structure, and from its lofty balcony used boldly to defy the storm, crying:

"Blow, O winds! rise O ocean! break forth, ye elements, and try my work!"

But one night the sea swallowed up the tower and its builder. It was built a second time of wood and stone, by Ruydard. The form was good, but the wood gave hold for the elements, and the builder and his structure perished in the flames.

Next the great Smeaton was called in. He raised a cone from the solid rock on which it was built, and riveted it to the rock, as the oak is fastened to the earth by its roots. From the rock of the foundation he took the rock of the superstructure. He carved upon it no boastful inscriptions like those of Winstanly, but on the lowest course he put, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it," and on its keystone above the lantern, the simple tribute, "Laud Deo!" and the structure still stands, holding up its beacon light to the storm-tossed mariner.

**A New Hair Tonic Worth Having--It is the Best.**

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores gray hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No other tonic produces such wonderful effects. Try it. Call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturer's prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, and by J. F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

**Take My Advice.**

The times are hard, money is very plenty. Don't pay it out for Clothing, Boots, &c., before you have called at the Clothing Store, Pulaski, N. Y. Don't buy Cloth or get your Clothes made before you have examined that immense Stock of Clothing, Boots, &c., at that establishment. Take my advice, that is all I can say to you.

M. LEVY,  
Boston Clothing Store, Pulaski, N. Y.

**SILKS, SILKS, MILTON'S PRICE.**

Notwithstanding the great rise in the price of Black and Colored Silks, I still continue to sell at old prices. Colored Fails Silks.

In all the new Fall Shades. Black Silks in Pousons Quinets, Bonnets, &c., cheap.

I will continue to sell the celebrated Cashmere Sublime Black Silks at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per yard. Good Black Silks only \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard.

Please examine these bargains at the Mammoth Stores of

MILTON S. PRICE,  
38 and 40 South Salina St., Syracuse.

**ABSCESSES AND SORES OF LONG STANDING,** which have resisted the operation of ointments and washes, may be cleared and healed by frequent and persistent washing with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

**J. R. NORTON**

Is now ready for the Fall Trade in Dry Goods.

Don't FAIL to GO and SEE how CHEAP NORTON is SELLING

Blankets and Shirts, Waterproofs, Felt Skirts, Wrappers and Drawers.

Just received an elegant line of Celebrated Donna Maria 2 Button Kids, in dark fall shades, for \$1. The new and latest styles.

All 1 of Prints received every week at

Go to J. R. NORTON'S for your Floor Oil Cloths.

**Half Price.**

Dr. Williamson inserts the best teeth made for \$10 a set; extracts for 25 cts.; fills for 50 cts. Work guaranteed. He has the latest improvements. Extracts teeth without pain. Parlors, 7 & 8 Arcade, East Bridge St., Oswego, N. Y. 46ff.

**Think for Yourself.**

Thousands lead miserable lives suffering from dyspepsia, a disordered stomach and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is Da Costa's Radical Cure. Sold by E. L. Huntington, Druggist, Mexico, N. Y.

A 25c. bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as you live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer! Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

**\$12 A DAY at home.** Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. 10-19

**PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR Deaf-Mute Children**

**The Rev. T. B. BERRY,**  
Rector of Trinity Church, GRANVILLE, N. Y.

Desires to receive into his family four deaf-mute children for instruction and home care.

References: Rev. T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. L. L. Peet, LL. D., New York; an Prof. C. W. Ely, A. M., Frederick, Md. 21-24

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CHAR. E. HAVENS, Principal.  
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For 1876.

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**THE ITEMIZER.**

Journal Progressive.

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